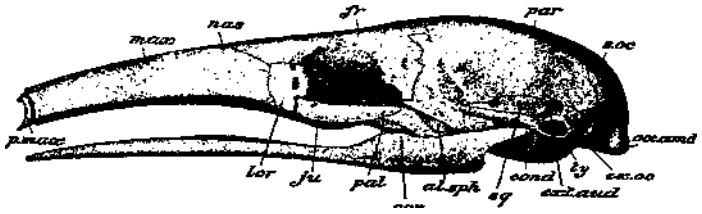
Along their course these ducts are provided with a sphincter
muscle, which squeezes the secretion towards the external orifice
into the moufch- cavity. The stomach is somewhat gizzard-like.
The intestine has no caecum.[1]

The Anteater's great claws are not only serviceable in tearing
up the ground to get at its food; armed with them he does not
fear, as Mr. Waterton remarked, '* the fatal pressure of the
serpent's fold or the teeth of the famished jaguar." An Anteater,
too, is more than a match for a big dog, and will rip open its
belly with the claws while the dog is vainly trying to make an
impression with its teeth upon the shaggy hair.

Tamandaa is a smaller animal than *MyrmecoyJiaga,* and, as
has been stated, is arboreal; associated with this habit is a pre-
hensile tail. Like the last genus, *Tamandua,* has a rudimentary
clavicle, this bone being well developed in the little *Cycloturus,*

The skull of the Anteater[2] is very long and low; the fore-
part is tubular, and there appear to be no traces of teeth. The



FIG, 92.—Sknll of Anteater *(Myrmecophaga}.* Lateral view. *aLsph,* Alisphe»oid ; *cond,* condyle of mandible ; cor, coronoid process of mandible ; ea;.oc, exoccipital ; *esct.az<d,* external auditory meatus ; *fr,* frontal ; /tc, jngal ; *lcr,* lachrymal ; *max,* maxilla ; *nas,* nasal ; *occ.cond,* occipital condyle ; *pal** palatine ; *par,* parietal ; *jp.maac,* preniaxilla ; *s.oc,* stipraoccipital ; *gt* squamosal ; *ty,* tympanic. * (Iftrom Parker and HaswelTs *Zoology}.*

premaxilla is very small; the zygomatic arch is imperfect, and
does not reach the squamosal behind. A curious feature of this
genus,, which it shares with some Dolphins and other Whales, is
that the pterygoid bones develop palatine plates which meet each
other in the middle line, and thus shift the opening of the

[1] See for anatomy Owen, *Trans. Zo&l, Soc** iv. 1862, p. 117, and Forbes, Proe.
Zool. Soc. 1882, p. 287.

[2] For the sfcuU of Edentates generally see Parker, *Phil. Trans,* **clxxvi.** 18&5,
pt. i. p. 121.